

## ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional) DCI - Proposed Remarks - Tucson Committee on Foreign Relations  
5 January 1989

FROM: William M. Baker *WB*  
Director, Public Affairs

EXTENSION  
27676

NO. PAO 88-0419

DATE  
20 December 1988

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

OFFICER'S  
INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

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20 DEC 1988

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DCI  
EXEC  
REG

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAO 88-0419

ILLEGIB

20 December 1988

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JUDGE:

You will be addressing the Tucson Committee on Foreign Relations on 5 January. We anticipate an audience of about 90 committee members and civic leaders, and your 25-minute remarks will be followed by 15 minutes of questions and answers.

In the introduction, you might want to mention that your first speech as Director of the FBI was in Phoenix, Arizona, in 1978. You might also want to refer to how you've approached your job as Director of Central Intelligence. At the time you give this speech, you will have been Director for 19 months and 11 days.

As we discussed, these remarks are very similar to the speech you delivered before the Council on Foreign Relations in Washington, D.C. on 12 December. However, in order to allow sufficient time for the question and answer session, we have deleted the section on narcotics. The sections on the Soviet Union and advanced weapons proliferation will be updated as necessary.

Your proposed remarks are attached.

*WB*  
Bill Baker

Attachments:  
As stated

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

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FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Judge Webster spoke to the American College of Trial Lawyers in Phoenix, Arizona on 7 March 1981, less than two weeks after he was sworn in as Director of the FBI. A copy of the speech is attached.

<sup>2</sup> Material on missile technology proliferation was drawn from unclassified talking points provided by  Assistant National Intelligence Officer for Strategic Programs. The talking points are attached.

<sup>3</sup> The note Judge Webster sent to all Agency employees was his Holiday Greetings message, dated 16 December 1987. The message is attached.

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

REMARKS

BY

WILLIAM H. WEBSTER

DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

BEFORE THE

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF TRIAL LAWYERS

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

MARCH 7, 1978



It has been less than two weeks since I took the oath of office as Director of the FBI. As well you might imagine, they have been work-filled days, perhaps the busiest of my life.

As a practicing attorney, and then a Federal prosecutor, and finally both as a trial and appellate judge, I had the opportunity over a period of nearly 30 years to view the FBI from several different vantage points--all within the criminal justice system, but outside the enforcement branch.

Today, I stand at a new vantage point.

Coming from the Eighth Circuit Court, where I operated out of one suite of offices with a personal staff of four persons, I was immediately impressed by the size and far-ranging scope of the FBI network. The Bureau is comprised today of nearly 19,000 men and women, including approximately 8,000 Agents and 11,000 technical and support personnel assigned from Maine to Hawaii, and from Alaska to Puerto Rico.

Of these totals, I found more than 3,000--some 16 percent--are Blacks, Hispanics, and Indian- or Asian- Americans. The majority of these are in clerical positions, but there are increasing numbers of Special Agents from minority groups. I intend to press for greater efforts to accelerate the pace of this increase without any compromise in professional standards. There are sound operational reasons for doing so in addition to strengthening the Bureau image of fairness and integrity.

In addition, I found that although the FBI is an organization deeply steeped in traditions--traditions dating back to 1908--it also is attuned to the times. In many cases, in fact, it is pioneering new developments and blazing trails that are well ahead of the times. I was introduced, for example, to the Bureau's computerized fingerprint identification system, FINDER, which promises speedier and more efficient identification services than ever before dreamed possible.

Great credit should be given to immediate past Director Clarence Kelley for the changes that he helped to engineer in the FBI during his 55 months in office. They include administrative changes, such as his inauguration of a carefully structured Career Development Program to assure every employee maximum opportunity for advancement commensurate with his experience and abilities.

They also include dramatic realignments of investigative priorities--for example, adoption of a "quality" approach that assures preferred attention is given to organized crime, white collar crime, foreign espionage, civil rights investigations, and other violations which impact most heavily on the fiber and fabric of life in our country.

The task of ferreting out foreign spies and conducting counterespionage activities in this country against foreign agents is one of the most demanding responsibilities assigned to the FBI. This work is highly sophisticated, requiring exceptional skills, and is of obvious enormous importance.

I have been impressed with the heavy emphasis the FBI places on its service functions, especially those in the scientific laboratory, the fingerprint identification, the police training, and the information-dissemination fields.

Although the Drug Enforcement Administration has primary jurisdiction over Federal narcotics violations, I am



assured that the Bureau is devoting all possible effort to assisting DEA and others engaged in combating illicit traffic in mind-deadening drugs. It is an emphasis that will continue under my administration as Director.

The FBI Academy at Quantico, Virginia, now accommodates up to 700 resident students a day from law enforcement and criminal justice agencies across the United States; and at the Field Office level, we provide training assistance on a continuing basis for many thousands of additional officers.

Other high-volume operations include the technical services of the FBI Laboratory, which now conducts more than 400,000 scientific examinations a year for local, state, and Federal agencies, as well as those of our Identification Division, where fingerprint records are being received and processed at the rate of 6 million a year.

In addition, every second of the day, the FBI's computerized National Crime Information Center receives and responds to three messages for the criminal justice community. This adds up to a total of over 7.5 million such transactions per month.

I cite these figures to give you a concept of the magnitude and scope of the work that I have found being performed by the men and women of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

During the past two weeks, I have begun to familiarize myself as well with the problems currently confronting the FBI and other law enforcement agencies. They are problems which you and other citizens have read and have thought a great deal about--because law enforcement is a public service profession; it performs in the public arena; and both its strengths and its needs are matters of continuing public interest and scrutiny.

At the time I accepted the position of Director of the Bureau, I made a long-term commitment; and in the years that lie ahead, I plan to devote increasingly greater amounts of personal time and attention to studying and helping overcome not only the problems and needs confronting the FBI, but those facing others throughout law enforcement.

I ask you to join me in this dedication.

I ask you to join because the health and effectiveness of the criminal justice system which is so vital to the Nation require that the best minds available address themselves to these issues.

Where is law enforcement headed in America today? Obviously, I am optimistic about its prospects for the future; but it is an optimism seasoned by more-than-a-layman's understanding of the problems and pitfalls which have beset the profession.

All are aware of the problems the FBI has encountered in the past--problems which have been studied and reported upon, in depth, by the Justice Department, the Congress, and the Nation's press.

In a very real sense, the men and women of the FBI have been the principal beneficiaries of these disclosures--because, as a consequence, Departmental guidelines have been formulated and internal regulations strengthened to reduce the guesswork that formerly prevailed in some areas of our operations and to provide the Agent on the street a clearer understanding of what is required of him. The results can be measured in terms of higher morale, better performance, less indecision, and increased self-assurance.

Today, the FBI is fortunate as well to have a Legal Counsel Division whose function it is not only to handle current matters confronting the Bureau, but to head off potential problems by conducting research in the law, following pending legislation, studying court decisions, and providing training and guidance to our Agents.

In addition, our integrity as an organization is buttressed by an Office of Professional Responsibility that handles reported improprieties and misconduct on the part of FBI employees. It provides an internal mechanism through which unfounded charges can be factually disproved, and effective action taken on those that have substance.

It is inherent in the FBI's work that legal problems and legal questions will arise day after day. A network of specially trained legal instructors, at least one assigned to each Field Division, has been created to help solve them on the spot. They are supported in these efforts not only by the FBI's own Legal Counsel Division, when needed, but by the full resources and expertise of the Department of Justice.

To my knowledge, no law enforcement agency provides its officers greater legal training or support. Nor from my experience as a Federal prosecutor and judge, does any agency exceed the FBI's performance in conducting searches, seizures, and interviews of criminal suspects, as well as making arrests, that conform with the laws of the land and the rulings of our courts.

The FBI is an organization responsive to leadership. My view of professional law enforcement is bottomed upon the rule of law. The principles which safeguard individual liberties are not inconsistent with law enforcement--rather, both should operate to secure a free society. An increased level of professionalism is the proper approach to accommodate both the needs of society and the rights of individuals. For example, the essential Miranda warnings were routinely given by FBI Agents long before they were mandated by the Supreme Court.

Reliance upon professional skills, rather than shortcuts that intrude upon protected rights, has been and must continue to be the hallmark of FBI conduct. It is the responsibility of FBI leadership to control the use of its investigatory power so that these standards are upheld. We also hope to be a model for other law enforcement agencies throughout the United States.

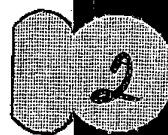
There is an urgent need throughout the entire law enforcement profession for legal training and support of the caliber provided personnel of the FBI.

In the past, the College has led the way in supplying needed changes and improvements to advance our legal system. Not only have you accomplished this through thoughtful programs of research and model legislation, but many of you have sponsored innovative programs in other areas.

In this wide range of activities which you do so well, I hope you will find time to bring your professional resources to bear on an area too often overlooked by trial lawyers preoccupied with the trial itself. I refer to the port of entry to the criminal justice system--our Nation's law enforcement agencies--and the need for effective tools to combat sophisticated crime which requires the highest level of professionalism.

In the months and years ahead, I intend to turn to the leaders of the bar for joint tasking efforts to keep our

law enforcement up to quality sufficient to meet the increasing demands of a complex society. Just as an awareness of problems and an imaginative and reasoned approach to solutions have emanated from the College in the past, I hope I can count on the same interest and participation in meeting one of America's most pressing needs.



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NIO/SP  
16 September 1988

DCI Talking Points (Expanded)

Missile Technology Proliferation

By the year 2000, at least 15 developing countries will either have produced or be able to build their own ballistic missiles.

- Although these early-generation missiles may be somewhat crude, inaccurate, and militarily insignificant, they convey important new political status to those who acquire them.
- Nevertheless, many of these will have capabilities well beyond battlefield range, and will significantly shorten warning time--making surprise attacks more likely and creating significant new factors for destabilizing regional power balances.
- Though the US will remain safe from direct attack by these Third World missile powers, there is an increasing danger to US military and diplomatic facilities and personnel overseas. Sooner or later we will be dragged into an incident involving missile attacks on US assets, or on our allies. The countries of concern are for the most part in areas of the world where we have important security interests, and where regional tensions are highest.

Although ultimately our concern is that these missiles will be nuclear-armed, a more immediate worry is chemical or biological warheads.

- These weapons are relatively cheap and easy to produce; most of the missile-proliferation countries are developing CW/BW capabilities.
- CW/BW (and of course nuclear) warheads will greatly increase the military significance of Third World missiles, even without improvements in missile accuracies.

Iran-Iraq war is a harbinger: missiles have now become an acceptable means of waging war in the Third World.

- The superpowers no longer have a lock on long-range combat capabilities.
- Both countries used conventionally-armed missiles as weapons of terror against civilian populations.



UNCLASSIFIED

- The use of chemical weapons in that war with relative impunity is an ominous trend; a chemically-armed missile could wreak tremendous destruction on cities.

The alarming trend is how rapidly indigenous missile production capabilities are spreading.

- All of these Third World missile development programs rely on foreign technology to some degree, but there is a dwindling list of critical technologies to which we can effectively control access.
- Efforts to stem the flow of technology are problematic:
- Much of the technology is already diffused throughout the world, is available for other purposes, and can easily be diverted.
- The trade in missile (and other advanced weapons) technology is lucrative, and buyers and sellers will go underground if need be (incidentally, making it harder for us to track missile developments.)
- There is extensive sharing of technology among Third World missile countries, and they are increasingly pooling their resources and technical know-how.

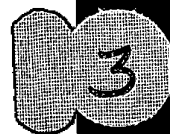
The Chinese sale of CSS-2 intermediate-range missiles to Saudi Arabia represents another disturbing development: outright transfer of a complete missile system.

- This will become a way for technology laggards to leapfrog ahead of the competition, although most countries will still seek to develop their own missile capabilities that they alone control. Missile purchases, though, could be an acceptable interim measure.
- China is rapidly becoming one of the biggest suppliers of advanced weapons, including missiles. They are aggressively marketing their shorter-range ballistic missiles. Their principal interest is cash, but political influence is an important objective, too.
- In the future, look for Third World countries themselves to become major exporters of missiles and missile technology.

[Informational note: This issue will be a big one in any new administration. Senator Dan Quayle was interested in the issue in 1986 and 1987, commissioned a couple of Congressional Research Service reports, and made a few speeches on the Senate floor. Both Bush and Dukakis have mentioned Third World missiles in

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campaign speeches. Also, the Defense Science Board has a task force looking into this, with a report due out late this year or early next.]



Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

16 December 1987

### Holiday Greetings

As we enter the holiday season and reflect back upon the year that is about to end, I want to express my appreciation to you for the friendship, loyalty and support which you have extended to me as a new member of the CIA family. It has been a particularly demanding year for us, but in the seven months that I have been on board I have been tremendously impressed by the dedication, perseverance and exceptional performance consistently demonstrated both here and abroad.

If ever a time in the 40 years of the Central Intelligence Agency required the talent and energy of those who serve, this has been that time.

I look forward to meeting even more of you both at Headquarters and in the field in the coming year. Please accept my thanks and best wishes to you and to your family in this special season and throughout the new year.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "William H. Webster".

William H. Webster  
Director of Central Intelligence

5 July 1988

ILLEGIB

JUDGE:

RE: Speaking Invitation  
Tucson Committee on Foreign Relations  
Tucson, Arizona  
Fall 1988 or Spring 1989

Vice Chairman of the Tucson Committee on Foreign Relations and former CIA General Counsel Maj. Gen John S. Warner has invited you, via a letter to Russ Bruemmer, to speak to the Tucson Committee at a dinner meeting anytime from September 1988 through June 1989. General Warner has indicated that their schedule is flexible and that any day of the week is agreeable. The suggested format is 20-30 minutes of remarks followed by 15-20 minutes of questions and answers. The audience will consist of 80-90 Committee members who are leading citizens of Tucson. Admiral Bobby Inman and General Dick Stilwell are among those who have addressed the Committee, and recently the Nicaraguan Ambassador was a guest speaker. There will be no media coverage.

I recommend that you accept this invitation. It is from a western group that is affiliated with the Council on Foreign Relations in New York. The timing might be arranged so that you could combine this with a visit to Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico as well as the Senators' Cup annual tennis tournament in Phoenix. If you agree, a letter of acceptance is attached for your signature.

DCI/PAO/WMB,

STAT

Bill Baker

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# TUCSON COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

TUCSON, ARIZONA

(Affiliated with Council on Foreign Relations, N.Y.C.)

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Tucson, AZ 85718

November 12, 1988

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CAPT. ROBIN STODDARD  
Arrangements  
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WALTER G. STONEMAN  
Ex-Officio  
(602) 299-9407

The Honorable  
William H. Webster  
Director of Central Intelligence  
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Judge Webster:

We of the Tucson Committee on Foreign Relations are honored to have you scheduled to speak to us at dinner on January 5, 1989.

I am writing you as a board representative of another long-established foreign policy discussion group, Great Decisions which is sponsored by the Foreign Policy Association of New York City. We average about 20 different discussion groups here in Tucson each year, beginning in January with a consolidated kick-off luncheon meeting for representatives from all groups. Between two and three hundred from all walks of life normally attend.

We would like very much to have you as our kick-off speaker this year while you are in Tucson. We could schedule it for a luncheon on January 5 or for a breakfast or luncheon on January 6 if any of these were to be agreeable to you.

There is virtually no overlap in the membership between the two organizations, hence a similar speech would be quite in order. I would suggest the general subject matter area of Intelligence and Foreign Policy, but we would be honored to hear you on any related topic of your choosing. I enclose a Great Decisions flyer listing the topics to be discussed during our 1989 season.

If such an appearance would be acceptable to you in principle, I would be glad to work out the details with your staff designee and my Tucson Committee on Foreign Relations Executive Committee colleagues who are aware of this invitation. My phone is (602) 299-9407.

Might we have the favor of an indication by early December as to the possibilities for your appearance so that essential arrangements may be made? I'm sending this by Federal Express to provide additional time for any needed exchanges of information.

In any event, I look forward to joining MGen John Warner, USAF (Ret) in welcoming you to the Tucson Committee on Foreign Relations.

Sincerely yours,

*W. G. Stoneman*  
Walter G. Stoneman

Enclosure

## TUCSON COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

TUCSON, ARIZONA

(Affiliated with Council on Foreign Relations, N.Y.C.)

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WALTER G. STONEMAN  
Ex-Officio  
(602) 299-9407

4081 E. Pontatoc Canyon Drive  
Tucson, Arizona 85718

December 1, 1988

8th Session  
1988-1989 Year

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1989

Crown Room, Skyline County Club

GUEST SPEAKER: William H. Webster, Director of Central Intelligence

TOPIC: Intelligence Issues for the Future

5:30 P.M. -- Social Hour

6:30 P.M. -- Dinner

7:45 P.M. -- Presentation

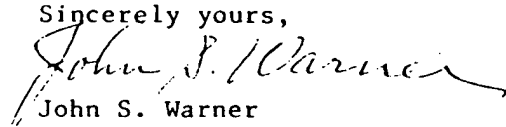
After a distinguished career in the law in St. Louis, Missouri, Director Webster was appointed as a Judge in the U.S. District Court in 1970. Three years later he was elevated to the United States Court of Appeals. He resigned in February 1978 to become Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation where he served until being appointed as Director of Central Centelligence (DCI) effective May 26, 1987.

The DCI has a larger role than serving as head of the Central Intelligence Agency. He is the principal intelligence advisor to the President and oversees the intelligence activities of the entire intelligence community as they relate to national security. Many confuse the roles of the FBI and CIA, and DCI Webster knows them both.

What were the issues in 1947 which led to the establishment of CIA? Did CIA adequately perform the tasks assigned it? While collection of intelligence and production of finished intelligence are its principal functions, what world conditions caused CIA to start conducting covert actions? Do we need a CIA and should the U.S. Government conduct covert actions? The topic as given above was chosen by Judge Webster, and it should prove most enlightening. I am sure there are many questions that our members will want Judge Webster to discuss.

It is a rare privilege to spend an evening with one of our senior leaders in government who occupies such a sensitive and demanding position. If you plan to attend, please return your check for \$15.00 for the dinner so as to be received prior to Friday, December 30, 1988.

Sincerely yours,

  
John S. Warner

Moderator, January 5, 1989

cc: AA-PRS 710.0.88



TUCSON COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

TUCSON, ARIZONA

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Ex-Officio  
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April 21, 1988

Mr. Russell Bruemmer  
General Counsel  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Russ:

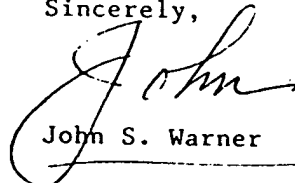
I want to thank you for the opportunity to meet with you and your principal assistants. It was indeed a pleasure to focus again on legal - intelligence matters. Hopefully, we departed General Counsels were able to make some contribution to the difficult questions facing you.

Now, I wish to request some help from you. As you can see from the letterhead, I have been active with the Tucson Committee on Foreign Relations. We have had many outstanding speakers at our dinner meetings -- such as Admiral Bobby Inman and General Dick Stilwell, among others. We would like to have DCI Webster, or possibly DDCI Gates meet with us and share current thoughts on intelligence and its role in policy making.

Our schedule is flexible at this time, and we were thinking of this fall or the Spring of 1989. Our Committee includes the leading citizens of Tucson, and they would truly welcome appropriate words and information concerning intelligence and specifically, CIA.

If you could help us on this matter, I would appreciate it, and you would be doing a service for the members of our Committee.

Sincerely,

  
John S. Warner

PROPOSED REMARKS  
BY  
WILLIAM H. WEBSTER  
DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE  
BEFORE THE  
TUCSON COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS  
TUCSON, ARIZONA  
JANUARY 5, 1988

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